




FORECASTING STORAGE CAPACITY USING EXPONENTIAL SMOOTHING METHOD


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Abstract: ABSTRACT

Purpose: Analysis of the production and storage capacity of soybeans and corn in Mato Grosso (Brazil) and its projections until the year 2022.

Methodology/Approach: Data regarding Mato Grosso's soy and corn production, area planted, and storage and yield capacity were organized for the years 1995 to 2018. Exponential smoothing models were then used to preview the grain storage balance for the period between 2019 and 2022.

Findings: Grain production is expected to grow 11.9%, while the increase in storage capacity is expected to be 9.7%. Therefore, the results showed that the gap between production and storage may increase by 118%, between the harvests of 2017/18 and 2021/22. Moreover, the deficit in storage capacity will represent 53% of the total harvest in 2021/22.

Research Limitation/implication: Interferences in the analyzed variables, such as economic, environmental, or technological events, may affect the forecasts' outcomes.

Originality/Value of paper: The estimation combines exponential smoothing models with a non-parametric resampling technique.

Keywords: agribusiness, logistics bottlenecks, agriculture infrastructure.

Resumo: PREVISÃO DA CAPACIDADE DE ARMAZENAMENTO USANDO O MÉTODO DE SUAVIZAÇÃO EXPONENCIAL

Objetivo: Análise da produção e capacidade de armazenamento de soja e milho em Mato Grosso (Brasil) e suas projeções até o ano de 2022.

Metodologia/Abordagem: Organizou-se os dados da produção área plantada, produtividade de soja e milho para o estado de Mato Grosso, bem como a capacidade de armazenamento, para o período entre 1995 e 2018. Posteriormente, modelos de suavização exponencial foram utilizados para prever o saldo de armazenagem de grãos no estado de 2019 a 2022.

Conclusões: Espera-se um crescimento de 11,9% na produção de grãos e apenas 9,7% de incremento da capacidade de armazenagem, conforme projeções. Nesse sentido, os resultados evidenciaram que o distanciamento entre produção e armazenagem poderá crescer 118% entre a safra de 2017/18

e 2021/22. Ademais, o déficit será de 53% da safra total em 2021/22.

Limitação/implicação da pesquisa: Intervenções nas variáveis analisadas, tais como eventos econômicos, ambientais, ou tecnológicos, poderão afetar o resultado das previsões.

Originalidade/valor do trabalho: O trabalho combina os modelos de suavização exponencial com a técnica não paramétrica de reamostragem *bootstrap*.

Palavras-chave: agronegócio, gargalos logísticos, infraestrutura agrícola.

1. INTRODUCTION

Brazil is a world leader in the international grain trade, second country in soybean cultivation (Embrapa, 2019) and third in corn production (Conab, 2019c). In the 2018/2019 harvests, soybean yield was 114.8 million tonnes (Embrapa, 2019), while corn production was 80.8 million tonnes, representing approximately 31.7% and 8% of the world's production, respectively. The state of Mato Grosso stands out in this scenario (Silva, 2012; Kappes, 2013; Oliveira et al., 2015). Those expressive values of grain production are result of profitable planting and increased domestic and international demand, in addition to the occurrence of favorable soil and climate for cultivation. Besides, investments in new technologies introduced in crops, such as biotechnology in more resistant seeds and more productive hybrids, machinery and agricultural management, have corroborated the growth of tilth in the country and the reduction of pests (Beckmann & Santana, 2017; Ceccon, 2018), as well as encouraging the biofuel production (Nastari, 2018; Milanez et al., 2014).

In view of the expressive grain production, attention must be paid to the logistics chain involved. The transport flow logistics plays an important role in minimizing the need of long-distance transportation and inventory costs, as demonstrated by Wang and Cheng (2009) and Berman and Wang (2006). In this regard, Islam et al. (2013) states that logistics involves transportation, cargo handling and storage in a system that must have integrated information, which also involves packaging and security.

Currently, transportation infrastructure problems have hindered the expansion of Brazilian agribusiness, with losses attributed to poor conservation of national highways and the use of unsuitable vehicles, considering that the road transport is the most used mode of transportation for the production flow. There are also deficiencies in the railway and waterway networks. These complications result in high rates of grain losses during transport (Costabile et al., 2016; Deliberador et al., 2019).

Another relevant point presented in the literature, concerns the national grain storage structure before transporting them to their proper destination. Storing the grain and transporting it to the consumption areas requires an extensive system of grain handling facilities (Boumans, 1985). According to Kussano and Batalha (2012), Brazilian storage units are inadequate, generating overload on roads and on port structures in short periods of time. A common situation in rural properties is the grain storage made in temporary warehouses, on the

field. This practice, according to the authors, forces the producers to sell their production right after the harvest, in a period of low revenue prices and high freight costs. Other authors also discuss the problem of grain storage in the country, such as Baroni et al. (2017), Goulart and Perreira (2020) and Nogueira Junior (1989).

One example of the lack of units for grain storage and poor logistics in Mato Grosso occurred during the 2016/2017 harvest, where a 25.9 million tonnes deficit in storage capacity was identified due to one of the highest grain harvest in the state. The storage capacity was 33.4 million tonnes, while yield was 59.3 million tonnes (IMEA, 2019). According to the Mato Grosso Soybean Producers Association (APROSOJA, 2019), tonnes of corn were stored in open spaces, forming mountains of grain.

In this perspective, this paper aims to forecast the grain storage balance in the state of Mato Grosso until the year 2022 through statistical projections. It is believed that estimating exponential smoothing models for the time series of area and yield of corn and soybeans may contribute to understanding the grain storage capacity in the Brazilian state of Mato Grosso for the years 2019 to 2022. In addition to this introduction, the article presents a second section that displays the literature review. In the third section, materials and methods are presented, followed by results and discussions. Finally, in the fifth and last section, the conclusions.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 *Agribusiness Logistics*

According to Barnard et al. (2016), there are two main areas in the agribusiness supply chain management: operations management and logistics management. The latter comprises the processes of planning, implementing and controlling the flow of goods and services, in addition to related information of efficiency and effectiveness until the products' final destination. The term logistics seeks the system's global optimization, involving the dynamization of procedures and the reduction of costs along the logistics chain (Ballou, 1993). Therefore, in agribusiness, logistics systems must consider the needs associated with transportation, storage and other activities related to the products (Wicki & Franc-Dąbrowska, 2013).

The main purpose of agribusiness logistics is to improve the movement of agricultural cargo in space, by means of suitable vehicles, and in time, by means of storage, in order to obtain the lowest possible cost and add value to products (Caixeta Filho, 2010). Transport is responsible for most of the logistics costs (Souza et al., 2018), hence improving the transportation infrastructure can significantly increase exports (Fuller et al., 2003).

The feedstocks and products' flows in the production chains are defined by the greater efficiency criteria using the available resources, with distance and time being the main aspects of analysis (Caixeta Filho, 2010; CNT, 2018). A 2015 study presents Brazil as an agricultural powerhouse, in the referred year the sector was responsible for 23% of the country Gross Domestic Product (GDP),

employing approximately 30% of the economically active population (Soliani, 2015).

The Brazilian state of Mato Grosso is currently the largest agricultural producer in the country (CONAB, 2018). Although the Brazilian state presents great opportunities for agricultural development, it possesses modest transportation infrastructure to link it to international markets, using mainly motor carriers to transport the production to export ports. Therefore, more efficient transport alternatives have been sought to change this scenario, such as intermodal rail terminals.

In Mato Grosso, the soybean and corn outflow takes place in two stages. First, crops are transported by motor carriers to the farm's warehouse, which is the producer's responsibility. In sequence, stocks can be transported directly for export or to the processing industry. In the first case, the grains are transported by railroad, truck or waterway to the ports of export.

2.2 Grain storage

Harvest and post-harvest activities, including packaging, processing, storage and transport, can be very demanding due to supply spikes (Behzadi et al., 2018). Storage refers to the housing of the most diverse products in specific facilities, and its importance is directly related to transport logistics costs.

According to Santos and Pereira (2019), bulk products are stored in silos. On the other hand, the warehouses are dedicated to storing sacks of grains, demanding a series of precautions to maintain the products' quality. Those solutions are used in order to allow consolidated shipments, which in turn can reduce transport costs, compensating the increased expenses due to the use of storage places (Pêgo, 2016).

Static storage refers to the warehouse's capacity, in tonnes (Azevedo et al., 2008). The storage balance is given by the difference between static capacity and total yield. This difference has been causing hold-ups on roads, on ports and on warehousing areas.

On the other hand, dynamic capacity is the amount of potential grains that can be stored in a unit, considering the inventory turnover or the turnover of crops in annual agricultural yield. According to Maia et al. (2013), the dynamic capacity is calculated considering the static capacity and the turnover factor, which measures the stock turnover in the period of one year, this factor can be burdensome to determine, given that it needs to reflect the Brazilian reality.

Brazil has a total storage capacity of 166,236,233 tonnes, the southern region holds 39% of that capacity, while the midwest has 36% of it. Despite the expressive values, the growth in static capacity does not match the growth in production, reducing national competitiveness (Rocha et al., 2018). Furthermore, Gaban et al. (2017) argue that there is an uneven distribution among the leading regions in grain production and the areas with the greatest storage capacity. Several authors discuss storage problems in different Brazilian regions, showing the national importance of this issue, despite the peculiarities of each state (Oliveira et al., 2015; Neto et al., 2016; Souza and Lobo, 2017; Silva and Dalchiavon, 2018; Brandão et al., 2018; Gaban et al., 2017; Rocha et al., 2018). Oliveira and Silveira (2013), Oliveira et al. (2012) and Junior and Tsunechiro

(2016) discuss how new market demands can bring greater complications to storage systems. Frederico (2010); Gentil and Martin (2014) and Martins et al. (2005) discuss the construction of storage units within the farms, Filippi et al. (2019) and Filippi & Guarnieri (2019) examine the viability of Rural Warehouse Condominiums.

2.4 Time-series analysis

Time series can be trivially defined as the record of observations of a phenomenon over time. Thus, a time series with n observations over time can be represented by y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n , or, simply, by y_t , with $t = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Therefore, a time-series y_t can be decomposed into the trend components, τ_t , which defines a growing or decreasing pattern, seasonality, s_t , referring to a pattern that is repeated in a determinable time interval and the random term, e_t , or simply error. In general, it is established that e_t is a random variable with mean equal to zero and constant variance.

These three components can be pooled in an additive or multiplicative model, resulting in different temporal patterns. For example, a purely additive model is of the type $y_t = \tau_t + s_t + e_t$, or else, purely multiplicative $y_t = \tau_t \times s_t \times e_t$. Other forms are also possible, such as additive trend and seasonality and multiplicative error, resulting in $y_t = (\tau_t + s_t) \times e_t$.

Exponential smoothing methods are statistical procedures for obtaining time series forecasts according to the components present in the time series. The simplest case, without trend and seasonality, is known as the simple exponential smoothing method; when there is only the trend component, the method is called Holt; when there is a trend and seasonality the name is Holt-Winters (Hyndman et al., 2008).

The Holt-Winters method (Holt, 1957; Winters, 1960) with additive seasonality is defined by the following recursive expressions (1), (2) e (3):

$$\mu_t = \alpha(y_t - s_{t-m}) + (1 - \alpha)(\mu_{t-1} + T_{t-1}) \quad (1),$$

$$T_t = \beta(\mu_t - \mu_{t-1}) + (1 - \beta)T_{t-1} \quad (2),$$

and

$$S_t = \gamma(y_t - \mu_{t-1} - T_{t-1}) + (1 - \gamma)s_{t-m} \quad (3) \text{ with, } \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in (0,1) \text{ the smoothing parameter and } N_t, T_t \text{ e } s_{t-m} \text{ the smoothed values in the period } t \text{ e } t - m, \text{ with } m \text{ the seasonality period.}$$

The forecast for the period $t + h$ is obtained by the expression (4):

$$\hat{y}_{t+h|t} = (\mu_t + h \times T_t) \times s_{t+h-m(k+1)} \quad h = 1, 2, 3, \dots \text{ is the forecast horizon and } k \text{ is the whole part of } (h - 1)/m$$

When the effect of seasonality is multiplicative, the multiplicative Holt-Winters method, defined by the following expressions (5), (6) e (7):

$$\mu_t = \alpha y_t / s_{t-m} + (1 - \alpha)(\mu_{t-1} + T_{t-1}) \quad (5)$$

$$T_t = \beta(\mu_t - \mu_{t-1}) + (1 - \beta)T_{t-1} \quad (6)$$

and

$$S_t = \gamma y_t / (\mu_{t-1} + T_{t-1}) + (1 - \gamma)s_{t-m} \quad (7) \text{ the quantities } \alpha, \beta, \gamma, N_t \text{ and } s_{t-m} \text{ were previously defined.}$$

The forecast for the period $t + h$, using the multiplicative Holt-Winters method, is determined by (8):

$$\hat{y}_{t+h|t} = \mu_t + h \times T_t + s_{t+h-m(k+1)} \quad (8), \text{ where } h \text{ and } k \text{ follow the same definition as the additive Holt-Winters method.}$$

In the absence of the seasonal component, we have the Holt method established by the expressions (9), (10) e (11):

$$\mu_t = \alpha(y_t - S_{t-m}) + (1 - \alpha)(\mu_{t-1} + T_{t-1}) \quad (9)$$

and

$$T_t = \beta(\mu_t - \mu_{t-1}) + (1 - \beta)T_{t-1} \quad (10)$$

and predictions calculated by:

$$\hat{y}_{t+h|t} = \mu_t + h \times T_t \quad (11).$$

The simple exponential smoothing method (SES), in the case of absence of the trend and seasonality components, is defined by (12)

$$\mu_t = \alpha y_t + (1 - \alpha)\mu_{t-1} \quad (12), \text{ with forecast calculated by (13)}$$

$$\hat{y}_{t+h|t} = \mu_t \quad (13)$$

The smoothing parameters, of all the exponential smoothing methods presented, can be estimated by minimizing the mean squared error (MSE).

Since residuals are defined by $\hat{\epsilon}_t = y_t - \hat{y}_{t|t-1}$. Therefore, the values of the unknown parameters are calculated in such a way that they minimize the amount $MSE = \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\epsilon}_i^2 / n$.

3. MATERIALS AND METHODS

3.1 Materials

The time series used in this paper are planted area (in hectares), productivity (in tonnes per hectare), yield (in tonnes) for soybeans, corn and total, grain storage capacity (in tonnes) and grain storage balance (in tonnes). All series are annual and correspond to the period from 1995 to 2018.

The information regarding planted area and productivity was obtained from IMEA (2019) and the storage capacity was retrieved from CONAB (2019). The other variables were calculated as follows: corn and soybean yield were determined by the products of planted area and productivity; total yield was computed as the sum of soy and corn production; the storage balance was obtained by the difference in storage capacity and total yield. All statistical analyzes were performed using the R software (R Core Team, 2020).

3.2 Methods

The time series of planted areas and corn and soybean productivity, and static grain storage capacity were modeled by the exponential smoothing methods described in the theoretical framework and detailed in Hyndman et al. (2008). Since there are a variety of possible models for each series, the model selection method presented and implemented in R language was considered (Hyndman et al., 2020).

The method of model selection by Hyndman et al. (2020) consists of estimating all possible models - simple smoothing, Holt, additive and multiplicative Holt-Winters -, and considering as the most appropriate model the one that results in the lowest value for the Akaike information criterion (Akaike, 1974). During this model selection process, the Box-Cox transformation (Box & Cox, 1964) was also applied.

After selecting the most appropriate model, using the technique of Hyndman et al. (2020), for each of the highlighted series, we proceeded by estimating future values over a four-year forecast horizon, which are: 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022. The point and interval forecast method adopted in this work was proposed by Cordeiro & Neves (2014). This method combines the exponential smoothing methods with the non-parametric bootstrap. According to the results of Cordeiro and Neves (2014), this methodology results in forecast intervals with smaller ranges. The confidence level adopted in the estimation of the forecast intervals was 95% and 1,000 iterations were completed in the bootstrap resampling procedure.

After calculating the planted area and soybean and corn productivity forecasts, the 2019 to 2022 forecasts for the variables: soybean, corn and total yield were also calculated. Finally, the storage balance forecast was obtained by the difference in storage capacity and total production.

It should be noted that the projections are reliable for the expected average behavior, therefore abrupt interferences in production or storage are not considered. In other words, the models do not consider political, economic, climatic situations, among others, that may directly interfere yield and/or storage of the analyzed commodities.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Grain storage balance from 1995 to 2018

The data provided by IMEA (2019) regarding the planted area and corn and soybean productivity from 1995 to 2018 in the state of Mato Grosso are shown in Table 1 and Figures 1 to 4. The production of these grains, which were calculated by the product of the planted areas and productivity are available in Table 1 and Figure 5.

Corn yield in Mato Grosso increased by almost 240% between 2007/08 and 2017/18 (Table 1 and Figure 1), from 7.9 million tonnes to 26.4 million tonnes. Regarding the planted area, for the same period, there was an increase of 2.7 million ha or 145%. The productivity, which was 4.3 tonnes/ha, reached 6.2 tonnes/ha. These increases are related to a set of investments made by companies and institutions focused on new cultivation technologies (Cecon, 2018).

In the corn production data, shown in Table 1 and Figure 1, the largest annual increase happened between 2010/11 and 2011/12 harvests, which corresponds to 105% - that is, the yield more than doubled in one year. According to Silva (2012), this increase in corn yield in the state is due to the second-crop corn – known as safrinha. Silva (2012) and Kappes (2013) argue that the occurrence of Asian soybean rust, in the 2001/02 harvest, encouraged the early soybean cultivars, with sowing between the end of September and the beginning of October; in this way, safrinha corn benefited from the displacement of the soybean sowing season.

Table 1.

Planted area (in hectare), productivity (in tonnes per hectare) and yield (in tonnes) of corn and soybeans in the state of Mato Grosso, from 1995 (1994/1995 harvest) to 2018 (2017/2018 harvest).

Crop year	Corn			Soybean		
	Planted area (ha)	Productivity (Tonnes/ha)	Yield (Tonnes)	Planted area (ha)	Productivity (Tonnes/ha)	Yield (Tonnes)
1994/95	455.000	2,828352	1.286.900	2.295.400	2,370001	5.440.100
1995/96	562.100	2,678705	1.505.700	1.905.200	2,460004	4.686.800
1996/97	631.700	2,807978	1.773.800	2.095.700	2,730019	5.721.300
1997/98	528.400	2,551855	1.348.400	2.600.000	2,750000	7.150.000
1998/99	553.900	2,259794	1.251.700	2.548.000	2,800000	7.134.400
1999/00	557.500	2,631749	1.467.200	2.904.700	3,029986	8.801.200
2000/01	542.900	3,395837	1.843.600	3.120.000	3,090000	9.640.800
2001/02	738.600	2,978337	2.199.800	3.853.200	3,045002	11.733.000
2002/03	879.300	3,670875	3.227.800	4.419.600	2,929994	12.949.400
2003/04	970.900	3,549696	3.446.400	5.240.500	2,864002	15.008.800
2004/05	1.058.700	3,196751	3.384.400	6.105.200	2,938004	17.937.100
2005/06	1.046.800	3,848204	4.028.300	6.196.800	2,695004	16.700.400
2006/07	1.592.300	3,683288	5.864.900	5.124.800	2,996995	15.359.000
2007/08	1.834.600	4,255315	7.806.800	5.675.000	3,145004	17.847.900
2008/09	1.640.600	4,926064	8.081.700	5.828.200	3,081998	17.962.500
2009/10	1.990.100	4,079242	8.118.100	6.224.500	3,015005	18.766.900
2010/11	1.898.400	4,013748	7.619.700	6.398.800	3,190004	20.412.200
2011/12	2.739.900	5,697434	15.610.400	6.980.500	3,130005	21.849.000
2012/13	3.424.700	5,808684	19.893.000	7.818.200	3,010002	23.532.800
2013/14	3.298.200	5,472500	18.049.400	8.615.700	3,069002	26.441.600
2014/15	3.416.500	6,077389	20.763.400	8.934.500	3,136001	28.018.600
2015/16	3.800.100	4,018736	15.271.600	9.140.000	2,847998	26.030.700
2016/17	4.639.100	6,222543	28.867.000	9.322.800	3,272997	30.513.500
2017/18	4.498.400	5,868887	26.400.600	9.518.600	3,393997	32.306.100

Adapted from IMEA (2019).

The soybean production, between 2007/08 and 2017/18 harvests, grew around 81%, from 17.8 million tonnes to 32.3 million tonnes. This advance in production was driven by the increase in planted area, which was 9.5 million ha in the 2017/18 harvest. The sowing of improved cultivars and the control of weeds, pests and diseases also contributed to this scenario. On the other hand, Beckmann and Santana (2017) emphasize that agricultural modernization in Mato Grosso is low. Therefore, growth in soy production is still expected due to new technological developments.

Another factor for the good performance in soy production is presented by CONAB (2019a), which reports the positive association of production with the export of Brazilian soy due to the trade barrier between China and the United States, the good price of soy in the international market and the increase in domestic consumption.

Table 2 shows the total yield and static storage capacity from 1995 to 2018, as well as Mato Grosso's storage balance deficit.

There has been an increase in grain production over the last ten years. The total yield growth is around 130%. Another factor verified throughout the presented data is that the static storage capacity does not match the high growth in production. Gaban et al. (2017) had already highlighted the lack of storage units for the total grain production. In fact, CONAB (2019a) outlines that in 2013/2014 harvest there was not enough infrastructure to store approximately 24% of the total national grain yield. For Mato Grosso, considering the same harvest highlighted by the authors, there was a lack of infrastructure to store 30.6% of the combined production of corn and soybeans. In 2017/2018, the deficit rose to 36%.

CONAB (2019a) points out that what is recommended by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is a storage of 1.2 times the annual grain production. Thus, the static capacity in 2017/2018 should be equivalent to 70.5 million tonnes. However, it is noted a deficit of approximately 21.2 million tonnes.

Table 2.

Total yield (in tonnes) and static storage capacity (in tonnes) of grains and storage balance (in tonnes) in the state of Mato Grosso, from 1995 (1994/1995 harvest) to 2018 (2017/2018 harvest)

Crop year	Total yield (Tonnes)	Static storage capacity (Tonnes)	Storage balance (Tonnes)
1994/95	6.727.000	10.292.100	3.565.100
1995/96	6.192.500	10.877.100	4.684.600
1996/97	7.495.100	11.803.900	4.308.800
1997/98	8.498.400	12.026.900	3.528.500
1998/99	8.386.100	12.846.900	4.460.800
1999/00	10.268.400	12.706.100	2.437.700
2000/01	11.484.400	13.373.700	1.889.300
2001/02	13.932.800	13.433.100	-499.700
2002/03	16.177.200	14.418.300	-1.758.900
2003/04	18.455.200	14.795.700	-3.659.500
2004/05	21.321.500	16.088.300	-5.233.200
2005/06	20.728.700	22.723.900	1.995.200
2006/07	21.223.900	23.060.800	1.836.900
2007/08	25.654.700	24.527.000	-1.127.700
2008/09	26.044.200	24.533.678	-1.510.522
2009/10	26.885.000	26.726.000	-159.000
2010/11	28.031.900	27.408.000	-623.900
2011/12	37.459.400	28.381.500	-9.077.900
2012/13	43.425.800	29.589.222	-13.836.578
2013/14	44.491.000	30.870.554	-13.620.446
2014/15	48.782.000	33.463.835	-15.318.165
2015/16	41.302.300	33.481.357	-7.820.943
2016/17	59.380.500	36.206.361	-23.174.139
2017/18	59.380.500	36.206.361	-23.174.139

Adapted from IMEA (2019) e CONAB (2019)

Oliveira et al. (2015) already pointed to a similar result when using a Geographic Information System to analyze data on yield, planted area and static capacity between the years 1990 and 2010 in Mato Grosso. The authors demonstrated that the warehouse structures are not sufficient to match the current soybean production in the state, as outlined in Table 2. It is worth noting that this issue is not unique to the state of Mato Grosso. Similar conclusions are drawn for the state of Goiás in Neto et al. (2016), Minas Gerais by Souza and Lobo (2017), Tocantins by Silva and Dalchiavon (2018) and Brandão et al. (2018) for a region called Matopiba (agricultural hub that involves the states of Maranhão, Tocantins, Piauí and Bahia).

Gaban et al. (2017) adds that due to the scarcity of storage, the grains are transported immediately after harvest, compelling producers to accept high freight prices, which can cause a devaluation of their products. Rocha et al. (2018) complement that, for the soybean culture, storage allows producers to obtain additional income, using this operation as a commercial strategy, mainly for harvests that start in February.

4.2 Grain storage balance forecast from 2019 to 2022

Table 3 shows the parameters estimates of the exponential smoothing models for the time series planted area, corn and soybean productivity and static grain storage capacity in Mato Grosso from 1995 to 2018. The parameter estimates the Box-Cox transformation is also reported in Table 3, when there was a need for transformation.

It is noteworthy that all the time series presented a trend component, except for soybean productivity, and in none there was a seasonal component identified. This result indicates that corn and soybean planted areas, corn productivity, as well as the static grain storage capacity, are increasing over time, on average.

Table 3.

Estimates of the parameters of the estimated exponential smoothing models and the lambda parameter, λ , of the Box-Cox transformation for the time series planted area, corn and soybean productivity and static grain storage capacity, in the state of Mato Grosso from 1995 to 2018

Variable	Model					
Corn acreage	Holt	0,033225	0,651539	0,000001	16,182350	0,160192
Corn productivity	Holt	-0,2	0,000003	0,000001	0,794940	0,030261
Soybean acreage	Holt	0,874777	0,999999	0,000001	273313,2	50709,82
Soybean productivity	SES	3,430099	0,759936		5,683498	
Static storage	Holt	0,002700	0,000001	0,000001	10078500	1000700

The forecasts of the time series planted area, productivity and corn production, for a forecast horizon of four years, are available in Table 4. In this same table it is possible to observe the forecast confidence intervals at the level of 95%. Figures 1 and 2 show the planted area and corn productivity forecasts in dashed line in the aforementioned period, and the forecast confidence intervals at the 95% confidence level are dotted.

When observing the projections of the planted area, productivity and yield data, there is a clear upward trend in their values, with 58%, 24% and 96% respectively when comparing the 2017/18 crop and the forecast for 2021/22.

There is a growing acceptance of safrinha, considering that part of this has been destined to the production of corn ethanol. Second crop corn has been occupying around 30% of the area planted with soy in the state, practically twice as much as it was years ago (Silva, 2012). CONAB (2018) has identified in its reports the growth of the representativeness of this ethanol variety, projecting a demand of more than 4 million tonnes for this cereal in the future - the 2018/19 crop reached almost 2 million tonnes of corn. Although the demand is still low in relation to the total corn yielded in the region, this alternative is advantageous, according to Nastari (2018), since the prices are attractive in regions close to the production hubs and the logistical limitations found.

Table 4.

Forecast of planted area (in hectare), productivity (in tonnes per hectare) and production (in tonnes) of corn in the state of Mato Grosso, from 2019 (2018/19 harvest) to 2022 (2021/22 harvest). In parentheses the forecast confidence intervals at the 95% confidence level.

Crop year	Planted area (ha)	Productivity (Tonnes/ha)	Yield (Tonnes)
2018/19	5.312.751 (4.562.567, 6.697.563)	6,376959 (5,457299, 7,326504)	33.879.197 (24.899.292, 49.069.717)
2019/20	5.868.671 (4.980.924, 7.693.145)	6,658035 (5,618983, 7,734185)	39.073.816 (27.987.727, 59.500.210)
2020/21	6.466.684 (5.298.525, 8.868.207)	6,956215 (5,740085, 8,176917)	44.983.645 (30.413.982, 72.514.588)
2021/22	7.127.421 (5.740.674, 10.001.080)	7,269176 (5,874156, 8,750280)	51.810.473 (33.774.481, 80.207.004)

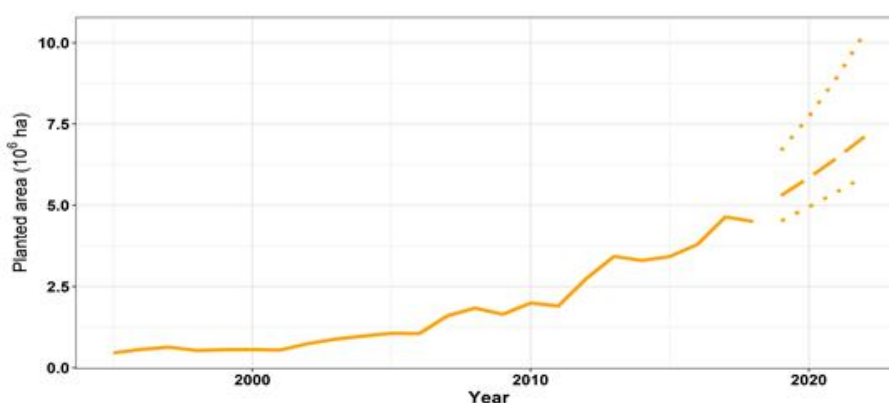


Figure 1.

Solid line: planted area (in hectare) of corn in the state of Mato Grosso, from 1995 (1994/1995 harvest) to 2018 (2017/2018 harvest). Dashed line: forecast of corn planted area in Mato Grosso, from 2019 (harvest 2018/19) to 2022 (harvest 2021/22). Dotted line: lower and upper limits of forecast confidence at the 95% confidence level.

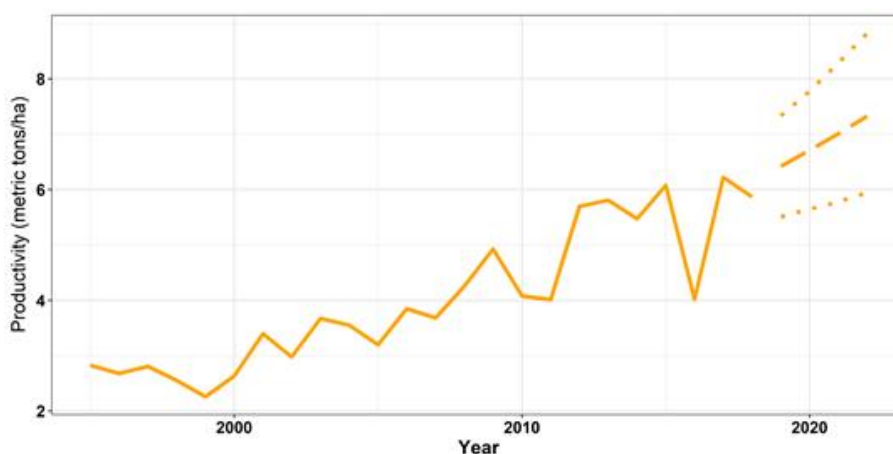


Figure 2.

Solid line: productivity (in tonnes per hectare) of corn in Mato Grosso, from 1995 (1994/1995 harvest) to 2018 (2017/2018 harvest). Dashed line: corn yield forecast in Mato Grosso, from 2019 (2018/19 harvest) to 2022 (2021/22 harvest). Dotted line: lower and upper limits of forecast confidence at the 95% confidence level.

Milanez et al. (2014), when discussing the feasibility of applying safrinha as a raw material for biofuel, point to a deeper analysis on the adaptation of sugarcane ethanol production technologies in order to also work with corn, known as flex plants. The authors argue that, since there are large soy planting areas that are not yet used for second-crop corn cultivation, a wide potential for increasing regional production is perceived when a stable local consumer market develops. In addition, there is the possibility of reducing plants' idleness that occurs during the sugarcane's off-season (CONAB, 2018).

Considering the exponential smoothing models' results for soybean planted area and productivity in the state of Mato Grosso (Table 3) the forecasts for the time series of planted area, productivity and yield between 2018/19 and 2021/22 harvests were calculated. These forecasts are available in Table 5, along with the forecast confidence intervals at the 95% confidence level. Figures 3 and 4 show the planted area and productivity forecasts in dashed lines and, in dotted lines, the forecast confidence intervals at the 95% confidence level.

Table 5.

Forecast of planted area (in hectare), productivity (in tonnes per hectare) and soybean production (in tonnes) in Mato Grosso, from 2019 (2018/19 harvest) to 2022 (2021/22 harvest). In parentheses, the forecast confidence intervals at the 95% confidence level.

Crop year	Planted area (ha)	Productivity (Tonnes/ha)	Yield (Tonnes)
2018/19	10.032.702 (9.485.908, 10.605.761)	3,136020 (2,986287, 3,292169)	31.462.758 (28.327.645, 34.915.958)
2019/20	10.406.346 (9.816.184, 10.989.614)	3,136020 (2,986287, 3,292169)	32.634.513 (29.313.946, 36.179.668)
2020/21	10.782.313 (10.147.996, 11.383.361)	3,136020 (2,986287, 3,292169)	33.813.552 (30.304.831, 37.475.949)
2021/22	11.157.502	3,136020	34.990.153

For soybean productivity, it is significant to note that the most appropriate exponential smoothing model does not present components of trend and seasonality. This implies that, statistically, soybean productivity is in a period of consolidation. With this, soybean productivity is expected to be, on average, 3.13 tonnes/ha, and may vary between 2.99 to 3.29 tonnes/ha at the 95% confidence level. It should be noted that these forecasts results are expected if the agricultural production technology is maintained. In fact, data from CONAB (2019b) points to such behavior, the institution detected a reduction in the speed of increase in the soybeans' planted area and in its average productivity, caused by the use of degraded pastures areas that were converted into planting areas, which, normally, have lower productivity.

The forecasts of total grain production, static capacity and storage balance for the years 2019 (2018/19 harvest) to 2022 (2021/22 harvest) are shown in Table 6. In brackets are shown the forecasts with 95% confidence level. In Figures 5 to 7 are available, in dashed line, the total yield forecasts, static storage capacity and storage balance and, in a dotted line, the forecast confidence intervals at the 95% confidence level.

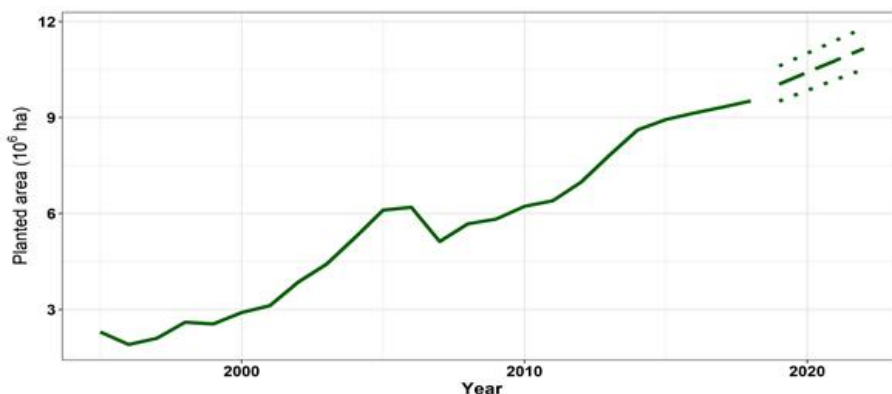


Figure 3.

Solid line: planted area (in hectare) of soybeans in Mato Grosso, from 1995 (1994/1995 harvest) to 2018 (2017/2018 harvest). Dashed line: forecast of soybean planted area in Mato Grosso, from 2019 (2018/19 harvest) to 2022 (2021/22 harvest). Dotted line: lower and upper limits of forecast confidence at the 95% confidence level.

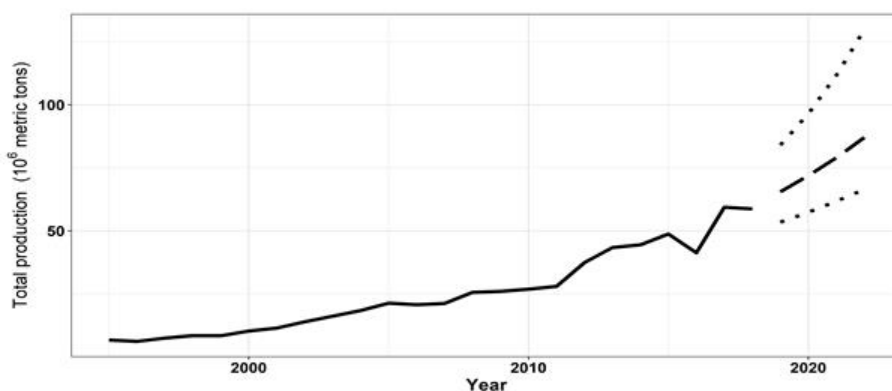


Figure 4.

Solid line: soybean productivity (in tonnes per hectare) in Mato Grosso, from 1995 (1994/1995 harvest) to 2018 (2017/2018 harvest). Dashed line: soybean productivity forecast in Mato Grosso, from 2019 (2018/19 harvest) to 2022 (2021/22 harvest). Dotted line: lower and upper limits of forecast confidence at the 95% confidence level

Table 6.

Forecast of total yield (in tonnes), static storage capacity (in tonnes) and storage balance (in tonnes) of grains in Mato Grosso, from 2019 (2018/19 harvest) to 2022 (2021/22 harvest). In parentheses the forecast confidence intervals at the 95% confidence level

Crop year	Planted area (ha)	Productivity (Tonnes/ha)	Yield (Tonnes)
2018/19	65.341.955	37.556.538	-27.785.417
	(53.226.936, 83.985.675)	(36.501.861, 41.896.744)	(-16.725.075, -42.088.931)
2019/20	71.708.329	38.566.829	-33.141.500
	(57.301.672, 95.679.878)	(37.476.725, 43.216.972)	(-19.824.948, -52.462.906)
2020/21	78.797.197	39.588.592	-39.208.605
			(-22.313.523,

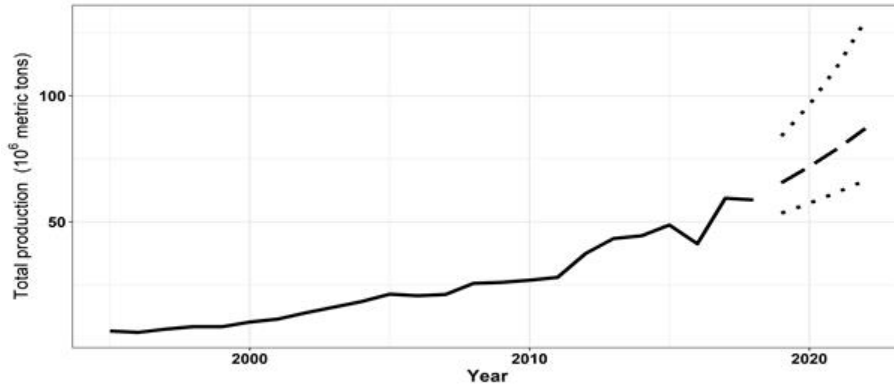


Figure 5.

Solid line: total production (in tonnes) of corn and soybeans in the state of Mato Grosso, from 1995 (1994/1995 harvest) to 2018 (2017/2018 harvest). Dashed line: forecast of total corn and soybean production in the state of Mato Grosso, from 2019 (2018/19 harvest) to 2022 (2021/22 harvest). Dotted line: lower and upper limits of forecast confidence at the 95% confidence level.

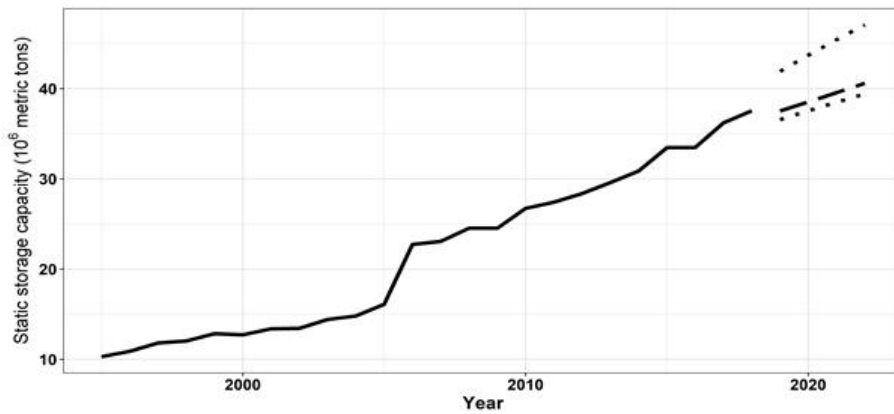


Figure 6.

Solid line: static storage capacity (in tonnes) of grains in Mato Grosso, from 1995 (1994/1995 harvest) to 2018 (2017/2018 harvest). Dashed line: forecast of grain storage capacity in the state of Mato Grosso, from 2019 (2018/19 harvest) to 2022 (2021/22 harvest). Dotted line: lower and upper limits of forecast confidence at the 95% confidence level.

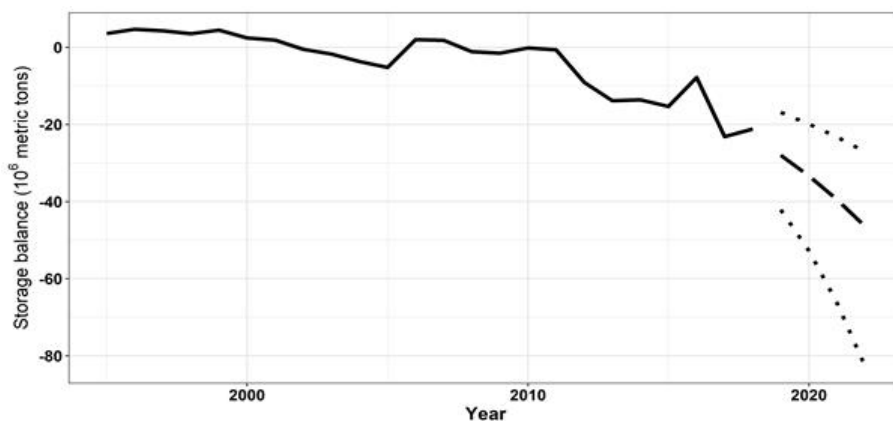


Figure 7.

Solid line: grain storage balance (in tonnes) in Mato Grosso, from 1995 (1994/1995 harvest) to 2018 (2017/2018 harvest). Dashed line: forecast of the grain storage balance in the state of Mato Grosso, from 2019 (2018/19 harvest) to 2022 (2021/22 harvest). Dotted line: lower and upper limits of forecast confidence at the 95% confidence level.

The data points to an increase close to 28 million tonnes in the total yield, while the growth of the static storage capacity is predicted to be around 3 million tonnes. Therefore, despite production and storage capacity showing upward trends, the gap between these indicators could widen by 118% between the 2017/18 and 2021/22 harvests. The deficit, therefore, will correspond to 53% of 2021/22 harvest total yield. The results obtained corroborate with Baroni et al. (2017) who used the least squares method to outline prospective storage scenarios for the period between 2017 and 2021 in Brazil, demonstrating the tendency of an increasing deficit in the North, Midwest and South regions.

The emergence of new market demands and advances in farming technology or biotechnology may also increase the existing and future deficit. Oliveira and Silveira (2013) and Oliveira et al. (2012) discuss the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety impacts on space requirements, segregation and transportation of different types of modified grains, concluding that it affects production and flow logistics of the products. In this regard, Junior and Tsunehiro (2016) argue that there is an increasing demand on storage dividers in order to segregate transgenic and conventional grains. In addition, there is also a significant growth in the organic farming market.

Goulart and Perreira (2020) attribute the lack of storage infrastructure to the fact that financial resources were directed to short-term needs, mainly to finance agricultural production. For the authors, the capital for long-term investment, that can be invested in storage infrastructure, remained essentially in charge of the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES). However, with the decline in public participation in private sector financing, alternatives for investments in storage infrastructure arise. Nogueira Junior (1989) affirms that Brazil's storage complex is archaic and has an obsolete structure. Also, in the author's opinion, from a governmental point of view, it is a marginalized sector, since, historically, there were storage improvement proposals, but a small part of them were concluded.

According to Gentil and Martin (2014), competitive economies have significant rates of on-farm crop storage. For those farms without this type of storage infrastructure, two alternatives remain: selling the grains as soon as they

are harvested, at low prices and with high freight costs, or stocking the product in third-party warehouses, paying high storage taxes for it (Goulart & Perreira, 2020; Martins et al., 2005). Thus, the construction of silos and warehouses on rural properties is understood as a good alternative for producers (Frederico, 2010; Gentil & Martin, 2014; Martins et al., 2005).

Filippi et al. (2019) points out to the viability of Rural Warehouse Condominiums as an alternative to tackle Brazil's storage deficit. Smallholder farmers are organizing themselves to create their own warehouse structure, which consists of the construction of cooperative warehousing with static storage capacity varying from 180,000 to 450,000 sacks (Filippi et al., 2019). Through this solution, a complete storage infrastructure is possible through the sharing of property rights between associates, in proportion to their investment. In addition to the economic advantages, logistical improvements are reported, condo members benefit from not having to wait in queues when arriving to unload or load their cargo, as can happen in silos of third parties, cooperatives and companies (Filippi & Guarnieri, 2019).

In order to enable the implementation of storage systems in rural properties or even Rural Warehouse Condominiums, Goulart and Pereira (2020) present and discuss some financing alternatives which medium and smallholders farmers can have access, provided that payment capacity is verified: (i) real estate investment funding for logistical structures in the agrobusiness chain; (ii) financing of manufacturers of storage structures with the use of a rural product bill; (iii) finance portfolio, in which a credit risk liability agreement is established between the bank and the manufacturer.

It is known that transport costs can represent up to 50% of the commodities sale's value (Souza et al., 2018). Additionally, Fuller et al. (2003) demonstrated the positive effect of improving transport infrastructure in terms of increased exports of soybeans and corn, highlighting Brazil's role within international trade. In order to consolidate new export corridors and, as a consequence, secure more competitiveness for the Brazilian agribusiness, transport infrastructure improvements are necessary, such as the EF-170 project, known as Ferrogrão. This railway connects the grain producing region of the Brazilian Midwest to the Port of Miritituba, in Pará. In addition, mainly to Mato Grosso, Arco Norte ports (Ports of Porto Velho (RO), Manaus (AM), Miritituba (PA), Santarém (PA), Barcarena (PA), São Luis (MA) and Salvador (BA)) have proven to be a good alternative for the grain export system, due to their greater proximity to the producing areas and the possibility of using more suitable modes of transportation. For João et al. (2016) the use of these ports conjectures growth as they present more competitive solutions in terms of shipping rates and environmental impacts, integrating waterway and railway modalities.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Mato Grosso is one of the leading soybeans and corn-producing state in Brazil, presenting high indexes of planted area, productivity and yield. Shortcomings in terms of the state's lack of transport infrastructure are widely discussed, which are usually focused on the mode of transportation used. However, the storage infrastructure, considered insufficient, should also be studied.

Through the data presented about the production, storage capacity and transport logistics of corn and soybeans in Mato Grosso, it is possible to visualize the prospects for growth and development of the sector in the state.

Due to the growing demand for these grains, it was concluded that the lack of storage is one of the crucial points for logistics in the state. According to production and storage forecasts for the next four years, it was found that from the 2018/19 to the 2021/2022 harvests there will be a 11,9% growth in yield and only 9,7% increase in storage growth. It should be noted that in order to end the storage deficit, it would be necessary to increase storage capacity by 18,7% per year, or 74,7% in the four-year period.

The deficit in static capacity has become one of the main obstacles for Mato Grosso's agribusiness competitiveness, considering that the insufficiency of warehouses often causes grain losses or higher freight prices to export.

It is believed that the improvement of storage facilities and logistical strategies for storing could minimize costs and, consequently, maximize profits. Also, it is needed to develop short, medium and long-term strategies in order to improve logistics and management mechanisms in the agribusiness sector and to strengthen public policies that contribute to this.

The study forecasts perspectives for the storage of agricultural bulk and demonstrates the need for investments in the warehousing sector, which can serve as a subsidy for possible policies and studies in the area. As discussed, the implementation of on-farm crop storage could be a possible solution to the discussed deficit. Thus, it is understood that further research will be necessary focusing on the viability of the alternative presented, or even the possible benefits from the union of small farmers in order to create Rural Warehouse Condominiums. In addition, the Mato Grosso's macro-regions should be studied so as to identify those areas with the worst storage rates, as well as for determining the optimal locations for silos and warehouses within those.

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Appendix

DECLARATION OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ARTICLE – *CrediT*

ROLE	VSilva	CCordeiro	MBaltar	JBender	JBortolini
Conceptualization - Ideas; formulation or evolution of overarching research goals and aims.	X	X			
Data curation - Management activities to annotate (produce metadata), scrub data and maintain research data (including software code, where it is necessary for interpreting the data itself) for initial use and later re-use.	X			X	X
Formal analysis - Application of statistical, mathematical, computational, or other formal techniques to analyze or synthesize study data.	X				X
Funding acquisition - Acquisition of the financial support for the project leading to this publication.					
Investigation - Conducting a research and investigation process, specifically performing the experiments, or data/evidence collection.	X	X		X	
Methodology - Development or design of methodology; creation of models.	X	X	X	X	X
Project administration - Management and coordination responsibility for the research activity planning and execution.		X			
Resources - Provision of study materials, reagents, materials, patients, laboratory samples, animals, instrumentation, computing resources, or other analysis tools.	X				X
Software - Programming, software development; designing computer programs; implementation of the computer code and supporting algorithms; testing of existing code components.	X	X	X	X	X
Supervision - Oversight and leadership responsibility for the research activity planning and execution, including mentorship external to the core team.		X			
Validation - Verification, whether as a part of the activity or separate, of the overall replication/reproducibility of results/experiments and other research outputs.				X	X
Visualization - Preparation, creation and/or presentation of the published work, specifically visualization/data presentation.		X	X	X	
Writing - original draft - Preparation, creation and/or presentation of the published work, specifically writing the initial draft (including substantive translation).	X	X	X	X	X
Writing - review & editing - Preparation, creation and/or presentation of the published work by those from the original research group, specifically critical review, commentary or revision - including pre- or post-publication stages.		X	X	X	X

